be utilized. Furthermore, other means may be provided for supporting the plurality of records upon their common rotatable axis.

An endcap or bearing **33** is provided at the top support plate **28** while thrust bearing means, not shown, is provided at the bottom plate **27.** A pulley **34** is secured to a stub shaft element, not seen on the drawing, and beneath the plate **27.** A belt **36,** or other drive-engaging element is wrapped about the pulley **34** and engages a drive pulley **37** associated with a constant speed reversible motor **38.** While the illustrated embodiment utilizes a reversible motor for changing the direction of rotation of the stack of records, it will be understood that other reversible means, such as transmission or gear means, may be utilized.

A pair of transducers **40** and **41,** preferably being of the conventional phonograph stylus type, are mounted to a tone arm **42.** The tone arm **42** is mounted to a movable support plate **43,** or other suitable transport means, and moved vertically along a pair of parallel spaced-apart shafts **44** and **45.** The tone arm **42** includes means for biasing the tone arm in either the up direction or the down direction. Furthermore, the tone arm has an output cable **47** over which the audio signal information is delivered to suitable amplifier means **48** for reproduction in the speaker system **49.**

Either the tone arm **42** separately, or the entire support plate **43** is movable toward and away from the stack of records. The styli **40** and **41** are so dimensioned so as to fit between spaced apart records such that, upon proper biasing of the tone arm, stylus **40** engages the undersurface of the top record while stylus **41** engages the top surface of the bottom record.

The tone arm **42** preferably is pivotally mounted upon a support shaft **49** to enable the tone arm to track across the record following the grooves formed therein in a conventional and well-known manner. When tone arm **41** engages the top surface of the bottom record, the stack of records **24** are rotated clockwise in a conventional manner. However, should the control of the phonograph system apply bias to the tone arm so it engages the underside of the top record, the entire stack of records rotates in a counter-clockwise direction as a result of reverse operation of the motor **38.**

The movable support plate **43** is driven by a motor **50** vertically upwardly and downwardly along the support shafts **44** and **45.** The support plate includes a sensing element **51** which will sense a particular selected position and stop movement of the support plate. The tone arm is then operated to place the styli **40** and **41** between a pair of records, one of which corresponds to the selected record. Suitable controls are then energized to effect the direction of bias applied to the tone arm so it will play either the top surface of the bottom record or the bottom surface of the top record. The tone arm **42** is controlled by a cam plate **46.** A rod, not seen, on the back of the tone arm follows the cam cutout **46a** to a machine stop position to place the tone arm over the starting groove of the record. Further travel of the cam releases the stop of the tone arm and enables it to float in the groove during the playing operation. The motor **50** may include suitable motor drive control means **52** for changing the direction of operation of the motor for raising and lowering of the support plate.

The phonograph system of this invention is greatly simplified in that the selection operation is effected by the use of the slide member **17,** as described with regard to FIG. **1.** The pointer **18** moves along a plurality of numbers which, in turn, may have corresponding indicia adjacent thereto to indicate the type of selection available at that location. When the slide member **17** is positioned at a desired location, the selector button **23** is depressed to insert or actuate one of a plurality of selector pins **56.** The selector pins **56** are slidable between a pair of spaced-apart vertical support members **57** and **58.** When one of the pins **56** is depressed, it protrudes inwardly toward the movable support plate **53** and provides a sensing finger to engage the positioning sensor **51.** This will actuate the positioning device **51** and provide a control signal to stop movement of the support plate **43.**

To provide means for smooth operation of the slide element **17,** a pair of spaced-apart vertical slide rods **60** and **61** are provided. However, it will be understood that other means may be incorporated for providing slide operation of a selector as set forth in conjunction with the present invention.

Referring now to FIGS. **3, 4, 5** and **6,** the details of construction of the coupling or spool element used to assemble the stack of records is illustrated. Here a pair of coupling elements **26** will be illustrated with a single record **24** located therebetween. It will be understood that all of the coupling elements are substantially of the same construction and only a single element need be described in detail. The coupling elements include a circular cup-shaped member **70** having an annular sidewall or sidewalls **71** and a bottom wall **72.** A cylindrical post **73** is formed integral with the bottom wall **72** and extends upwardly therefrom a distance slightly greater than the upper edge **74** of the annular sidewall. The upper portion of the post **73** includes a male meember **76** having a notch **77** formed substantially centrally thereof. The male member **76** is so configurated to engage a recess **78** formed in a boss **79** located at the exterior surface of the bottom wall **72.** The recess **78** has a proturberance **80** substantially centrally thereof to engage with the notch **77** formed substantially centrally of the male member. Therefore, the coupling members are stacked and keyed together along a central axis **81.** A biasing member, here illustrated as a helical spring **82,** is positioned within the cup-shaped member between the bottom wall and an apertured plate **83.** The apertured plate **83** includes an aperture **84** to receive the post **72.** The record **24** has the apertured portion thereof fitted over the boss **79.** Preferably, the thickness of the record **24** is greater than that of the space between the apertured plate **83** and the correspondingly adjacent engaging boss portion **79** of the next coupling member. This provides means for automatically compensating for inadequacies in tolerances along the length of the stack of records and also insures that each of the records **24** will be firmly held in a fixed position relative to the axis **81** so that all of the records simultaneously rotate at an accurate playing speed. The apertured plate **84** is provided with a beveled annular edge **87** which overlies, and may engage the upper annular edge **74** of the wall **71** when the assembly is compressed. The apertured disk will therefore act somewhat as a resilient spring washer element in its environment. Furthermore, it will be noted that the boss **79** located at the lower wall of the coupling has an annular beveled surface **86** which is dimensioned so as to receive the apertured portion of the record, the inner periphery here being designated by reference numeral **84.** Therefore, the flanged or